KEY TO NEARCTIC XANTHOLININE GENERA AND A NEW PLATYPROSOPUS (COLEOPTERA: STAPHYLINIDAE)

By Ian Moore [1, 2]

The following key is presented at this time because of the discovery of a xantholine genus new to the United States.

Key to the Nearctic Genera of Xantholininae

1. A small sclerite (neck plate) present at anterior margin of prosternum---------- 4
   Neck plate absent ---------- 2
2. Last segment of maxillary palpi much narrower than penultimate---------- 3
   Last segment of maxillary palpi almost as wide as penultimate----------PLATYPROSOPUS Mannerheim
3. Gular sutures convergent behind----------DIOCHUS Erichson
   Gular sutures divergent behind----------OPHIOOMMA Notman
4. Elytra overlapping at suture ---------- 6
   Elytra not overlapping at suture---------- 5
5. Pronotum with five or more discal punctures each side----------PAROTHIUS Casey
   Pronotum with one discal puncture each side----------ATRECUS Jacquelin du Val
6. Disc of pronotum impunctate---------- 7
   Disc of pronotum punctate ---------- 8
7. Head with discrete punctures----------SAUROHYPNUS Sharp
   Head with punctures forming long coalescent grooves laterally-------GYROHYPNUS Leach
8. Pronotum with a few punctures arranged in series---------- 9
   Pronotum with confused punctures---------- 16
9. Superior lateral line of pronotum reflexed, joining inferior lateral line near middle-- 10
   Lateral lines of pronotum separate to anterior angles---------- 11
10. Last segment of maxillary palpi not shorter than penultimate--------NUDOBIUS Thomson
    Last segment of maxillary palpi much shorter than penultimate--------OLIGOLINUS Casey
11. Middle coxae contiguous ----------MICROLINUS Casey
    Middle coxae separate ---------- 12
12. Second antennomere much shorter than third----------LISSOHYPNUS Casey
    Second antennomere not shorter than third---------- 13
13. Head coarsely punctured ---------- 14
    Head extremely finely and sparsely punctured----------XESTOLINUS Casey
14. Last segment of maxillary palpi stout at base, more than three-fourths as wide as apex of penultimate ---------- 15
    Last segment of maxillary palpi slender at base, about one-half as wide as apex of penultimate ----------LEPTACINUS Erichson
15. Tempora not flattened behind eyes----------MEGALINUS Musant and Rey
    Tempora with strong flattened area behind eyes----------HYPONYGRUS Tottenham
16. Last segment of maxillary palpi nearly as long as penultimate---------- 17
    Last segment of maxillary palpi much shorter than and narrower at base than penultimate ---------- 18
17. Second antennomere as long as third----------STICTOLINUS Casey
    Second antennomere as long as next three together----------HABROLINUS Casey
18. Anterior tarsi broadly dilated; head with dense longitudinally anastomic punctures-- ----------STENISTODERUS Jacquelin du Val
    Anterior tarsi slender; head with discrete punctures---------- 19

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19. Prosternum carinate ----------HESPEROLINUS Casey
Prosternum not carinate ---------- 20
20. Head densely subopaquely punctured anteriorly on each side--------NEMATOLINUS Casey
Head not densely subopaquely punctured---------- 21
21. Head with strigulose and reticulate ground sculpture----------LEIOLINUS Casey
Head without ground sculpture----------LITHOCHARODES Sharp

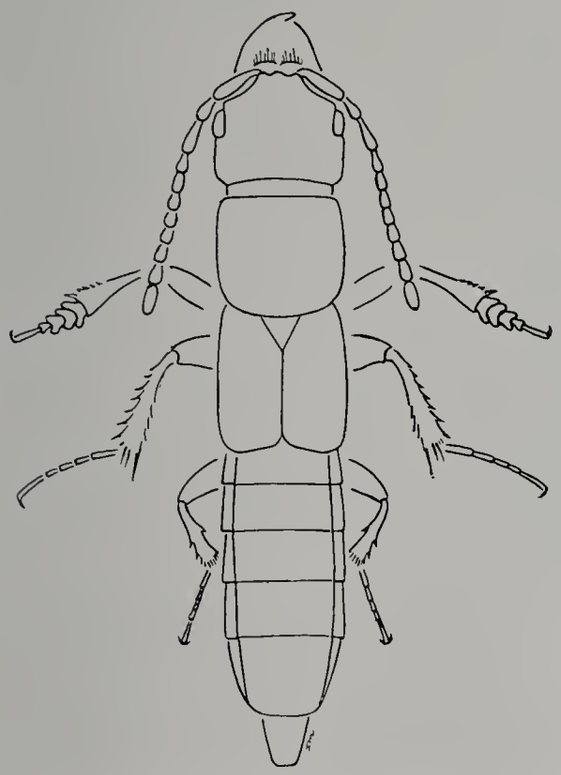

FIGURE 1—*Platyprosopus texanus* Moore, new species.

Members of the genus *Platyprosopus* have heretofore been known from North Africa, Asia, and South America, with a single species described from Mexico. A new species from the United States is described below.

Platyprosopus Mannerheim

Platyprosopus Mannerheim, 1831. Mem. Acad. Sci. St. Petersbourg 1:-450.

Form. Elongate, parallel. *Head.* Subquadrate, narrowed behind to form a neck which is about nine-tenths as wide as head, with more or less distinct nuchal constriction across the dorsal surface. Antennae densely pubescent after third segment; their fossae located much nearer to each other than to eyes under tubercles at front margin of head. Head somewhat produced between antennal tubercles. Labrum bilobed. Mandibles each with stout internal tooth, sulcate externally. Maxillary palpi four-segmented, first segment short, next two stout, widened at apex, fourth a little narrower and longer than third, subparallel. Labial palpi three-segmented, first two segments short and stout, third about as long as second, wider at apex which is truncate. Gular sutures united, raised in an abruptly elevated carina at base. *Thorax.* Pronotum quadrate. Lateral prosternal sutures distinct. Hypomera delimited by a carina. Trochantin prominent. Prosternal epimeron absent. Mesosternum short, its process short and pointed. Metasternal process very short. Elytra quadrate, sutural striae very fine. Scutellum large. All coxae large, contiguous. Tibiae spinose. Tarsi five-segmented. Anterior tarsi dilated, with dense, pale, spatulate setae beneath. Middle and posterior tarsi with first segment elongate, next three short, last as long as first. *Abdomen.* First five visible segments with paratergites. Tergites not impressed at base. First visible sternite without a keel between coxae.

Distribution. Thirty-eight species have been placed in this genus. Its members are found in tropical regions where they are attracted to lights. Very little is known of their habits.

Notes. This genus has usually been placed in the Xantholinini because of its approximate antennae, the only important character which it has in common with members of that tribe. It should probably be placed by itself. It is easily distinguished from members of the Xantholinini by its very broad neck.

Platyprosopus texanus Moore, NEW SPECIES

(Fig. 1)

Color dark ferruginous with appendages a little paler, pubescence testaceous. *Head* about as wide as long. Tempora longer than eyes, nearly parallel, hind angles narrowly rounded. Surface with coarse irregularly spaced umbilicate punctures, rather dense anteriorly and to the sides; interspersed with sparse, minute punctulae; highly polished. Antennae about as long as head and pronotum, hardly incrassate, first segment elongate, second less than half as long as first, third one and one-half times as long as second, fourth slightly elongate, fifth to tenth of about equal size and shape, very slightly longer than wide, eleventh elongate. Under surface very densely punctured and reticulate. *Pronotum* quadrate, a little narrower and about as long as head, sides parallel, angles narrowly rounded, apex straight, base gently rounded. Surface highly polished, with a row of five to seven coarse punctures on each side of midline and 20 to 25 very irregularly placed, coarse punctures to the side; interspaces throughout with numerous minute punctulae. *Elytra* subquadrate, about as wide as pronotum and one-third longer. Surface densely, evenly, minutely punctured throughout, punctures mostly separated by their own diameters. Surface between punctures polished. Clothed with dense, yellow pubescence. Scutellum punctured as elytra. *Abdomen* subparallel in basal two-thirds, narrowed a little in apical third. Surface densely, finely punctured, about the same as elytra but with interspaces finely reticulate and dull. Apex of last sternite with a small oval emargination in the central third which is about twice as wide as deep. *Length* 8 mm.

Female with apex of last sternite gently arcuate.

Holotype, male. Brownsville, Texas, VI-5-32, J. O. Martin, collector, in California Academy of Sciences. *Allotype,* female. Brownsville, Texas, VI-9-32, J. O. Martin, collector, in California Academy of Sciences. *Paratypes,* two males, one female, same data as holotype, in California Academy of Sciences and my collection.

Notes. Probably most closely related to *mexicanus* Sharp, which has the head and pronotum darker and the legs paler, the pronotum more sparsely punctured at the sides. *Mexicanus* apparently lacks the minute punctulae of the head and pronotum.

BOOK NOTICE

PRINCIPAUX COLEOPTERES DE LA PROVINCE DE QUEBEC. EDITION 2. By Gustave Chagnon and Adrien Robert. 440 pp., 29 pls. Les Presses de l'Université de Montréal, C. P. 6128, Montréal 3, Québec. 1962.—The first edition was published by Chagnon in Naturaliste Canadien between 1934 and 1939 and was then bound under the title Contribution à l'étude des Coléoptères de la Province de Québec. The new edition contains some new material, especially corrections of scientific names. A handy glossary of scientific terms and a bibliography have been added. Most of the text is a reprint of the earlier edition. As stated in the title, only the principal genera and species are treated; it is not meant to be complete. The Carabidae are rather well treated, but not so the Phytophaga. This, of course, reflects the status of beetle classification in northern North America. The manual covers a large territory—Québec is twice as big as Texas and almost as big as Alaska. We should be thankful for this publication; it is the only beetle manual for the northeastern part of the continent.